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ESTABLISHMENT OF VETERANS ADMINISTRATION HOSPITALS AND DOMICILIARIES

A Historical Statement
covering the Development of the
Hospital and Domiciliary Program

February 1811 through February 1950

MAY 1951

Research Division
Coordination Service
Veterans Administration, Washington 25, D. C.

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This historical statement, compiled [illegible] Government hospitals and domiciliaries (homes) for the care of veterans, is divided into two parts: (1) The development of medical and domiciliary care for the veteran from February 1861 through [illegible] (2) a list of all the hospitals and domiciliaries which have been in the operation of the Federal Government for the care of veterans with data on area of hospital, dates of opening, closing, and number of beds, and schedule of acquisitions.

The data appearing herein have been derived from the following sources:

1. Records of the Department of Medicine and Surgery, Medical Standards Division.

2. Records of the Office of the Deputy Administrator, Budget Service.

3. Records of the Office of the Assistant Administrator for Legislative Reference and Research.

4. Hines, George E., and Wise, Olin D., Study of the Medical and Domiciliary Care of Veterans. Military Surgeon 76:113-138, March 1935.

5. Study of Hospital and Domiciliary Care under the Veterans Administration, April 15, 1945, made by the Federal Board of Hospitalization at the request of the President of the United States.

6. Summary Review of Veterans Administration Hospitals prepared for the Congressional Committees on Armed Services by the Veterans Administration, November 1947 - February 1948.

This statement was prepared by Mrs. Esther [illegible] Conniff, Analyst, Organizational Analysis Unit, Research Division, Organization Service, Office of the Assistant Administrator, assisted [illegible] in compiling the historical and current data required.

PART 1

DEVELOPMENT OF MEDICAL AND DOMICILIARY CARE FOR THE VETERAN

Federal care was not provided for disabled veterans after the Revolutionary War but certain states made provisions for the care of veterans. Inasmuch as medical practice was not developed then to the extent it is today, hospitalization was not considered necessary except for the treatment of the most urgent cases. Apparently there was very little demand by the ex-servicemen for medical or hospital care to be furnished by the Government.

The number of men who incurred disabilities in the War of 1812 was not sufficiently great to warrant legislation authorizing medical and hospital care other than that provided by the legislation enacted by Congress on February 26, 1811. This Act authorized the outset action of a permanent home for disabled naval officers, seamen, and marines. The cornerstone was laid in Philadelphia on April 3, 1827, but the home was not occupied until 1833. Subsequently, it was used both as a home and general hospital.

Treatment for disabled veterans of the Indian Wars (1832-1852) and the Mexican War (1846-1848) was furnished by the Naval Home at Philadelphia, and later by the U. S. Soldiers' Homes and the National Homes for Disabled Volunteer Soldiers.

Two soldiers' homes were authorized by an Act of Congress on March 3, 1851. One of these, the U. S. Soldiers' Home at Washington, D. C., is still in existence. The other known as the Western Military Asylum, at Harrodsburg, Kentucky, was authorized for sale by Congress on June 15, 1860.

On March 3, 1855, Congress enacted a law to establish an institution for the insane of the Army and navy, and the civilian population of the District of Columbia. Originally the institution was known as the Government Hospital

for the Insane but this name was changed to St. Elizabeth's Hospital by the Congressional act of July 1, 1916.

During the Civil War, it became necessary to furnish relief for veterans who had been discharged for disabilities and for whom Army regulations provided no care. Temporary domiciliary facilities, with dispensaries, were established to provide care until the veteran was physically able to return home. By March 1863, 25 temporary domiciles or lodges were in operation along the battle lines of the Union Forces.

Upon termination of the Civil War the number of disabled veterans was so great that on March 3, 1865 Congress enacted legislation for the establishment of a system of homes which were known as the National Asylum for Disabled Volunteer Soldiers. Subsequently, the name was changed to National Home for Disabled Volunteer Soldiers. The first home was opened in 1866 at Togus, Maine. Because of an increasing number of disabled veterans applying for care additional homes were established at various localities throughout the United States.

Before the National Homes were founded, relief societies were formed in some states to collect funds for the establishment of soldiers' homes. The first one was opened at Noroton Heights, Connecticut, in 1864. Eventually these homes were turned over to the administration of the several states in which they were located. In other states the first step for the establishment of the State Homes was taken by the State Legislatures, appropriations being authorized for that purpose.

Treatment for the disabled of the Spanish-American War and the Philippine Insurrection was furnished by Army and Navy hospitals. When maximum benefit was attained these soldiers and sailors were discharged. Those, however, who

[illegible] were transferred to the National State Home, [illegible], Dayton, Ohio, or the Naval Home at Philadelphia where such care was provided. Veterans with psychoses were treated in St. Elizabeth's Hospital, formerly known as the Government Hospital for the Insane, at Washington, D. C. On October 23, 1896 the Secretary of War approved treatment for veterans in civilian institutions nearest their homes. The cost to be borne by the Army.

After the entrance of the United States into World War I, Public Law [illegible], 65th Congress, enacted October 6, 1917, provided that persons with service-incurred injuries could be furnished such care, medical and hospital services as were found to be necessary. This was the first legislation for purely medical benefits as distinguished from the previous policy of furnishing domiciliary care for disabled veterans.

Extensive preparations to care for the disabled had been made in both the Army and the Navy. It was intended that the disabled servicemen should not be discharged from the service until their disabilities attained maximum improvement. However, the plans were not carried out as the amputees were anxious to return to their homes and to civilian life. Accordingly, the Surgeon General of the U. S. Public Health Service was directed to supply medical and hospital care to disabled World War I veterans with service-connected disabilities. This care was furnished, therefore, at Marine Hospitals 1/ and at other U. S. Public Health Service Hospitals.

Public Law 126, 65th Congress, approved March 3, 1919, and Public Law [illegible], 66th Congress, approved March 4, 191[illegible], authorized appropriations for the treatment

1/ Hospitals operated for American Seamen and other beneficiaries of the U.S. Public Health Service.

purchase, or construction of hospitals by the Treasury Department and the transfer of certain leases, sites, and hospitals from the War Department or other Government agencies for the use of the U. S. Public Health Service for the care of World War I veterans.

On August 9, 1921, the Sweet Act, Public Law 47, 67th Congress, created the U. S. Veterans' Bureau and with it merged the Bureau of War Risk Insurance and the Rehabilitation Division of the Federal Board for Vocational Education. The control and supervision of all veterans' relief activities were delegated to the director of this Bureau. On April 29, 1922, the President issued Executive Order 3669 authorizing the transfer to the Veterans' Bureau of all hospitals and dispensaries which were being administered by the U. S. Public Health Service for the care of World War I veterans.

Public Law 194, 67th Congress, approved April 20, 1922, was the beginning of an expanding hospitalization program for veterans. This Act authorized appropriations to provide for the construction of additional hospital facilities and to provide medical and hospital care for veterans of the Spanish-American War, the Philippine Insurrection, and the Boxer Rebellion, for the treatment of neuropsychiatric or tuberculous disabilities. This was the first legislation that extended the services of the Veterans' Bureau to veterans other than those of World War I, and the first time that medical or hospital treatment, outside a soldiers' home hospital, was authorized for veterans with disabilities other than those incurred in service.

The World War Veterans' Act of 1924, Public Law 242, 68th Congress, was enacted on June 7 of that year. This Act liberalized provisions of existing laws by extending hospitalization to any Veteran (not dishonorably discharged)

of any war since 1897, regardless of the origin of his disability, whenever existing facilities were available, provided that preference in admissions be given to those veterans unable to pay.

The effect of this law was an enormously increased load in existing hospitals. Consequently, it became necessary to plan a program of hospital construction. During the period 1924 to 1933, legislation was enacted which authorized appropriations for the development and expansion of this hospital construction program.

Public Law 536, 71st Congress, approved July 3, 1930, authorized the President to consolidate and coordinate governmental activities affecting war veterans. Accordingly, on July 21, 1930, the President issued Executive Order 5398 authorizing the consolidation of the U. S. Veterans' Bureau, the Bureau of Pensions, and the National Home for Disabled Volunteer Soldiers into one establishment to be known as the Veterans' Administration.

The Economy Act, Public Law 2, 73rd Congress, was enacted on March 20, 1933. This Act and the Presidential regulations issued thereunder restricted hospitalization and domiciliary care to honorably discharged veterans with service-connected disabilities, veterans with tuberculous or neuropsychiatric ailments, and veterans with permanent disabilities of nonservice-connected origin where the veteran was without adequate means of support. Subsequent legislation during the years 1933-1935, 1939, and 1941 not only removed the restrictions of the Economy Act but further liberalized eligibility for hospital or domiciliary care. Section 6 of Public Law 2, 73rd Congress as amended by Public Law 312, 74th Congress, approved August 23, 1935, as amended and the Veterans' Regulations as amended constitute the basic law governing eligibility for VA hospitalization and medical care.

The controlling legislation now reads as follows: "The Administrator of Veterans' Affairs is hereby authorized under such limitations as he may prescribe and within the limits of existing Veterans' Administration facilities, to furnish to men discharged from the Army, Navy, Marine Corps, or Coast Guard for disabilities incurred in line of duty or to those in receipt of pension for service-connected disability, and to veterans of any war, including the Boxer Rebellion and the Philippine Insurrection, domiciliary care where they are suffering from permanent disabilities, tuberculosis, or neuropsychiatric ailments and medical and hospital treatment for diseases or injuries: Provided, That any veteran of any war who was not dishonorably discharged, suffering from disability, disease, or defect, who is in need of hospitalization or domiciliary care and is unable to defray the necessary expenses therefor (including transportation to and from the Veterans' Administration facility), shall be furnished necessary hospitalization or domiciliary care (including transportation) in any Veterans' Administration facility, within the limitations existing in such facilities, irrespective of whether the disability, disease, or defect was due to service. The statement under oath of the applicant, on such form as may be prescribed by the Administrator of Veterans' Affairs shall be accepted as sufficient evidence of inability to defray necessary expenses." 2/

Public Law 10, 78th Congress, enacted on March 17, 1943, granted to World War II veterans hospitalization and domiciliary care on a parity with veterans of World War I. The impact of the demand for hospitalization by the new veterans of World War II was felt in the hospital load beginning in 1943.

During World War II, the construction of VA hospitals was retarded due to the difficulty in obtaining labor and material. The Servicemen's Readjustment

2/ Public Law 312, Sec. 6.

Act, Public Law 346, 78th Congress, approved June 22, 1944, designated the Veterans Administration an essential war agency. This designation entitled the VA to priorities, second only to the War and Navy Departments, in personnel, equipment, supplies, and materials. This Act also authorized the appropriation of $500,000,000 for the construction of additional hospital facilities; and the transfer for use by the Veterans Administration of Army and Navy hospitals constructed for wartime use when they became surplus to the needs of the military services. Many of these hospitals were of temporary or semi-permanent construction and some have been, or eventually will be, replaced by permanent Veterans Administration hospitals.

On February 28, 1950 VA was operating 131 hospitals with a patient load of slightly more than 90 thousand. In addition, approximately 11 thousand VA patients were hospitalized in other Federal Government, municipal, State, or private institutions. VA also provides outpatient medical and dental care but the greater part of this service is furnished in or through the VA regional offices. Hundreds of thousand of veterans receive in their own communities outpatient treatment performed by physicians and dentists on a fee basis.

Sixteen VA domiciliary establishments were in operation on February 28, 1950 with slightly more than 17 thousand members receiving care. VA beneficiaries in State Soldiers' Homes on February 28, 1950, totalled about seven thousand. The Federal Government reimburses the states for one-half the per capita cost of veteran maintenance, or $500 per man-year, whichever is less.

Forty-one hospitals, to provide 13,800 beds, were under construction on February 28, 1950. Of this number, 23 hospitals were expected to be completed during calendar year 1950 and 18 during calendar year 1951 or shortly thereafter. Additions under construction at seven existing hospitals will

provide 1800 more hospital beds. Three new hospitals and an addition recently completed but not yet in operation will furnish 920 beds.

The revised VA construction program in effect on February 28, 1950 provided for construction of 16 hospitals in addition to those in existence or under construction and six additions or conversions at existing hospitals.

[illegible]

Location of Hospital or Institution	Hospital Type	Date of Transfer	[illegible]	[illegible]
Albuquerque, N. Mex.	GHS	6-30-32	[illegible] VA on [illegible] [illegible]	
Alexandria, La.	GHS	2-7-27	[illegible] at Camp [illegible] transferred [illegible] dept. to the Public Health Service in [illegible]. Leased to VA on Apr. 27, 1932 by SG [illegible]. New hospital [illegible] by VA on [illegible] site.	Closed by VA on [illegible] 1, 1934. [illegible] hospital [illegible] on [illegible] Dec. [illegible] 1932.
Algiers, La.		9-[illegible]	Hospital transferred from Navy Dept. to the Public Health Service in 1921. Leased to VA [illegible] 27, 1932 by SG [illegible].	Sold to [illegible] hospital and operated as annex to New Orleans Marine Hospital. Closed [illegible] Dec. 1937 due to [illegible] [illegible]. Reopened [illegible] June 1939. [illegible] Dec. 6, 1[illegible]
[illegible], Ore.	GHS	7-[illegible]	[illegible] VA on [illegible] [illegible]	
[illegible] Lake, [illegible]	NP	[illegible]	[illegible] [illegible]	

Location of Facility or Installation	Type of [illegible]	Date of Transfer to [illegible]	Method of [illegible]	[illegible]
Arrowhead Springs, Calif.	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible] leased by US [illegible] and remodeled. [illegible] Permit to VA Apr. [illegible] No. 3666.	Operation [illegible] 26666 [illegible] 1, 1944.
Aspinwall, Pa.	G.M.	6-10-25	Constructed by [illegible] purchased site.	Opened as a [illegible]. Converted to GMC Nov. 2, 1934. Name changed to Pittsburgh July 1, 1937; renamed Aspinwall July 1944.
Atlanta, Ga.	TB	2-1-20	The former Chamberlin Hotel Construction purchased by Treasury Dept. for US Public Health Service and remodeled. Transferred to VA on Apr. 23, 1946 - LD 3660. New construction added.	Opened as USPHS hospital. Closed temporarily [illegible] July 1, 1941 [illegible] maintenance. Reopened [illegible] 1, 1946. Converted to VA [illegible]
Augusta, Ga.	NP	11-20-43	[illegible] Hotel Lucas and Lucas [illegible] purchased by US Public Health Service on July 1, 1945. [illegible] transferred to VA on Jan. 29, [illegible] by LD [illegible]. [illegible] remodeled.	

Location of Hospital or Domiciliary	Present Type	Opening or Reopening Date	Method of Acquisition	Remarks
Augusta, Ga. (Annex)		2-1-35	The former Allen's Invalid Home, Milledgeville, Ga. Leased by VA.	Opened as annex to Augusta (for females only). Closed on July 1, 1942.
Augusta, Me.				See Togus, Me.
Baltimore, Md.		7-1-20	The Army hospital at Ft. McHenry Military Reservation transferred from War Dept. to US Public Health Service, then to VB on Apr. 29, 1922 by EO 3669.	Opened as GM&S hospital. Closed by VB on Nov. 1, 1923.
Barnes Annex, Vancouver Barracks, Wash.				See Vancouver, Wash.
Batavia, N. Y.	GM&S	5-3-34	Constructed by VA on site donated by the City of Batavia.	
Bath, N. Y.	GM&S & Home	1878	Operation of former NY State Home taken over by the National Home for Disabled Volunteer Soldiers on Nov. 1, 1929. Transferred to VA on July 21, 1930 by EO 5399. New construction added.	

Location of Hospital or Domiciliary	Program Type	Opening or Acquisition Date	Method of Acquisition	Remarks
Bay Pines, Fla.	GMRS & Home	1-6-43	Constructed by VA on purchased site.	Previously known as St. Petersburg. Name changed to Bay Pines on July 1, 1944.
Beacon, N. Y.				See Castle Point, N. Y.
Bedford, Mass.	TP	7-17-28	Constructed by VB on purchased site.	
Biloxi, Miss.	GMRS & Home	8-10-33	Constructed by VA on donated and purchased sites.	
Biltmore, N.C.		12-6-19	Kenilworth Inn leased by US Public Health Service. Transferred to VB on Apr. 29, 1922 by EO 3669.	Opened as GMRS hospital. Closed by VB on Dec. 1, 1922.
Boise, Idaho	GMRS	4-14-20	Boise Barracks leased by War Dept. to US Public Health Service and alterations made. Transferred to VB on Apr. 29, 1922 by EO 3669. New construction added. Permanently transferred to VA on Jan. 26, 1938 by EO 7793.	Opened as GMRS hospital. Domiciliary beds added on July 21, 1936. Converted to hospital only on Sept. 30, 1946.

Location of Hospital or Domiciliary	Present Type	Opening or Acquisition Date	Method of Acquisition	[illegible]
Boston, Mass.		7-1-19	Lease of Parker Hill property transferred from War Dept. to US Public Health Service, then to VB on Apr. 29, 1922 by EO 3669.	[illegible] hospital, [illegible] on Dec. 1, [illegible]
Brecksville, Ohio	TB	11-1-46	Constructed by VA on site donated by City of Cleveland.	Opened as GMS hospital. Converted to TB on Dec. 20, 1946.
Bronx, N. Y.	GMS	4-17-22	Purchased by Treasury Department for US Public Health Service and remodeled. Transferred to VB on Apr. 29, 1922 by EO 3669. New construction added.	Opened as MP hospital. Converted to GMS in Feb. 1934. Saratoga Springs operated as annex to Bronx from Jan. 1, 1943 until Feb. 1, 1945, when Saratoga Springs was established as separate hospital.
Brooklyn, N. Y.	GMS	12-7-46	Sheepshead Bay Hospital (Manhattan Beach) transferred from US Public Health Service to VA.	Manhattan Beach Hospital closed on Feb. 9, 1950, at which time the new hospital at Ft. Hamilton opened.
			New hospital (Ft. Hamilton) constructed by VA on site transferred from War Dept.	
Buffalo, N. Y.	GMS	1-16-50	Constructed by VA on site donated by the City of Buffalo.	

Name of hospital or facility	Patient type	Opening date	Facilities, [illegible]	Remarks
[illegible], Tex.	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	
Camp [illegible], Tex.				[illegible]
Camp Fremont, Calif.		1-2-42	Leased site and government owned buildings at Camp Fremont from Stanford [illegible], to US Public Health Service; then, to WE on [illegible], 1942 by [illegible]	Closed as US hospital. Closed by WE on Mar. 19, 1946.
Camp Gilbert, Ore.	Dental clinic only.	1-10-44	Site and buildings [illegible]	Formerly known as [illegible]
Canandaigua, N. Y.	NP	2-9-43	Converted [illegible]	
Cape [illegible], N. J.		5-3-[illegible]	[illegible]	Closed as WE hospital. Closed on Sept. 30, 1946.

Location of Hospital or Domiciliary	Present Type	Opening or Reopening Date	Method of Acquisition	Remarks
Castle Point, N. Y.	TB	9-15-24	Constructed by VB on purchased site.	Formerly known as Beacon. Name changed to Castle Point on Nov. 25, 1924.
Chamblee, Ga.	GM&S	9-19-46	Lawson General Hospital transferred from War Dept. to VA.	
Cheyenne, Wyo.	GM&S	5-4-34	Constructed by VA on site donated by the City of Cheyenne.	
Chicago, Ill.		6-13-19	The Cooper Monotah Hotel initially leased by War Dept. for hospital purposes was transferred to US Public Health Service in 1919. Private hospital leased by US Public Health Service for NP cases in 1921. Both units were transferred to VB on Apr. 29, 1922 by EO 3669.	Opened as GM&S hospital on June 13, 1919. Chicago NP hospital opened on July 15, 1921. Operated as separate unit until Dec. 17, 1921 when consolidated with the GM&S hospital and operated as annex thereto. GM&S unit closed by VB on June 30, 1923; NP unit on Nov. 29, 1924.

Location of hospital or Domiciliary	Present Type	Opening or Reopening Date	Method of Acquisition	Remarks
Chicago, Ill. (Annex)				See Chicago.
Chillicothe, Ohio	NP	11-15-21 6-1-24	Sites for both hospitals transferred from War Dept. Original hospital was constructed by Treasury Dept. for US Public Health Service. Transferred to VB on Apr. 29, 1922 by EO 3669. New hospital constructed by VB.	Original hospital, opened for G&S cases, operated primarily as outpatient clinic for care of trainees at Chillicothe Rehabilitation Center. Closed on June 16, 1924. Second hospital was opened by VB as NP hospital on June 1, 1924.
Cleveland, Ohio	G&S	6-17-46	Crile General Hospital transferred from War Dept. to VA.	
Clinton, Iowa	Domiciliary only.	11-1-48	Schick General Hospital transferred from Dept. of Army to VA.	
Coatesville, Pa.	NP	11-11-30	Constructed by VA on purchased site.	Philadelphia VA NP hospital annexed to Coatesville on Sept. 1, 1932. Annex closed Nov. 16, 1932.
Colfax, Iowa		7-5-21	Colfax Springs Hotel leased by US Public Health Service. Transferred to VB on Apr. 29, 1922 by EO 3669.	Opened as G&S hospital. Closed by VB on Feb. 1, 1923.

Location of Hospital or Domiciliary	Present Type	Opening or Reopening Date	Method of Acquisition	Closed
Columbia, S. C.	CM&S	12-1-32	Constructed by VA on site donated by South Carolina.	
Coral Gables, Fla.	CM&S	7-7-47	Pratt General Hospital transferred from War Dept. to VA.	
Corpus Christi, Tex.		6-15-19	Leased Corpus Beach Hotel property transferred from War Dept. to US Public Health Service in 1919. Purchased on June 7, 1920. Transferred to VB on Apr. 29, 1922 by EO 3669.	Opened as CM&S hospital. Closed Sept. 14, 1919, because of hurricane damage. Rebuilding plans abandoned Apr. 29, 1922 and property sold by VB on Mar. 5, 1927.
Dallas, Tex.	CM&S	8-22-40	Constructed by VA on purchased site.	
Dansville, N. Y.		5-1-19	Jackson Health Resort leased by War Dept. for hospital transferred to US Public Health Service.	Opened as NP hospital. Closed Sept. 4, 1920.
Danville, Ill.	NP	8-10-98	Transferred from National Home for Disabled Volunteer Soldiers July 21, 1930, by EO 5398. New construction added.	Converted to hospital (no domiciliary beds) March 1, 1935. Functioned as CM&S hospital until converted to NP Sept. 26, 1935.

Location of Hospital or Domiciliary	Present Type	Opening or Reopening Date	Method of Acquisition	Remarks
Dawson Springs, Ky.				See Cutwood, Ky.
Dayton, Ohio	GM&S & Home	1867	Transferred from National Home for Disabled Volunteer Soldiers July 21, 1930 by EO 5398. New construction added.	
Dearborn, Mich.	GM&S	4-15-39	Constructed by VA on donated site.	
Deming, N. Mex.		12-15-19	Camp Cody transferred from War Dept. to US Public Health Service.	Opened as GM&S hospital. Closed on June 15, 1920.
Des Moines, Iowa	GM&S	4-2-34	Constructed by VA on donated site	
Downey, Ill.	NP	3-1-26	Constructed by VB on site transferred from Navy Dept.	Formerly known as North Chicago. Name changed to Downey Aug. 2, 1939. Former Navy Camps Lawrence and McIntire annexed to Downey on Jan. 21, 1947.
Dublin, Ga.	GM&S	7-1-48	Transferred from Navy Dept. to VA.	

Location of Hospital or Domiciliary	Present Type	Date of Beginning Use	Method of Acquisition	Remarks
Dwight, Ill.	GMHS	9-1-20	Healey Institute leased by US Public Health Service and alterations made. Transferred to VB Apr. 29, 1922 by EO 3669. Property purchased by VB Sept. 20, 1923.	Opened as GMHS hospital. Closed by VB Jan. 31, 1923. Reopened as NP hospital Sept. 20, 1923. Converted to GMHS Dec. 1, 1923. Closed May 24, 1933. Reopened Apr. 15, 1935.
N. Norfolk, Mass		6-30-19	Norfolk State Hospital leased by US Public Health Service in 1919. Transferred to VB Apr. 29, 1922 by EO 3669.	Opened as NP hospital (principally for epileptic). Closed by VB May 18, 1922.
Excelsior Springs, Mo.		11-11-24 1-5-31	Former home of E. L. Morse purchased by VB and remodeled. New construction added.	Opened as GMHS hospital. Closed temporarily Sept. 28, 1929 pending enlargement. Reopened Jan. 5, 1931. Converted to TB Apr. 1, 1942.
Fargo, N. Dak.	GMHS	6-3-29	Constructed by VB on purchased site.	
Fayetteville, Ark.	GMHS	4-2-34	Constructed by VA on donated site.	
Fayetteville, N. C.	GMHS	11-22-40	Constructed by VA on donated site.	

Location of Hospital or Subsidiary	Service	Opening or Beneficial Date	Method of Acquisition	Remarks
Federal Point, Md.				See Perry Point, Md.
Ft. Bayard, N. Mex.	VA	6-15-[illegible]	Site and buildings transferred from War Dept. to US Public Health Service, alterations made. Transferred to VB Apr. 29, 1922 by EO 3669. New construction added.	
Ft. Custer, Mich.	VP	10-15-24	Constructed by VB on site transferred from War Dept.	Formerly known as Camp Custer. Name changed to Ft. Custer Oct. 1940.
Ft. Benjamin Harrison, Ind.	GM&S	10-4-46	Site and buildings at Ft. Billings transferred from War Dept. to VA.	
Ft. Harrison, Mont.	GM&S	6-6-21 2-15-37	Former Army Post acquired by US Public Health Service from War Dept. on revocable use permit. Transferred to VB Apr. 29, 1922 by EO 3669. Alterations made and new construction added.	Formerly known as Helena. Opened as GM&S hospital. Converted to TB June 30, 1923. Name changed to Ft. Harrison July 15, 1925. Closed temporarily Oct. 1935 because of earth quake damage. Reopened as GM&S hospital on Feb. 15, 1937.

Location of Hospital or Domiciliary	[illegible]	[illegible]	Method of Acquisition	Remarks
Ft. Howard, Md.	[illegible]	[illegible]	Site and buildings transferred from the War Dept. to VA. New hospital completed Jan. 4, 1944 and operated in conjunction with old one.	
Ft. Logan, Colo.	[illegible]	[illegible]	Site and buildings transferred from War Dept. to VA	
Ft. Lyon, Colo.	NP	3-1-22	Army Post transferred to Navy F. 1906, to US Public Health Service Mar. 1, 1922, and to VB Apr. 29, 1922 by EO 3669. New construction added.	Formerly known as Las Animas. Opened as TB hospital. Name changed Ft. Lyon Oct. 1, 1924. Converted to NP Dec. 6, 1933.
Ft. Mackenzie, Wyo.				See Sheridan, Wyo.
Ft. McHenry, Md.				See Baltimore, Md.
Ft. Meade, S. Dak.	NP	5-15-45	Site and buildings transferred from War Dept. to VA. Buildings remodeled, new construction added.	
Ft. Snelling, Minn.	GMHS	3-5-47	Site and buildings transferred from War Dept. to VA.	Operated as annex to Minneapolis.

Location or Hospital or Dependency	Present Type	Opening or Reopening Date	Method of Acquisition	Remarks
Ft. Thomas, Ky.	GMS	2-15-21	Original hospital was former Altamont Hotel which was leased and remodeled by US Public Health Service. Transferred to VB Apr. 29, 1922 by EO 3669. Ft. Thomas Station Hospital transferred from War Dept. to VA in 1947	Original hospital on this site closed Apr. 1, 1926. Ft. Thomas Station Hospital began operation by VA Sept. 2, 1947.
Ft. Washington, Md.		3-16-45	Transferred from War Dept. to VA. New construction added.	Opened as a home. Hospital beds added in Feb. 1945. Closed Nov. 15, 1946.
Fox Hills, N. Y.				See Staten Island.
Framingham, Mass.	GMS	10-1-46	Cushing General Hospital transferred from War Dept. to VA.	
Grand Jct., Colo.	GMS	5-16-49	Constructed by VA on site donated by the City of Grand Junction.	
Greenville, S. C.		4-5-19	Site and buildings at Camp Sevier transferred from War Dept. to US Public Health Service in 1919, then to VB Apr. 29, 1922 by EO 3669.	Opened as TB hospital. Closed May 12, 1924.

Location of Hospital or Domiciliary	Present Type	Opening or Reopening Date	Method of Acquisition	Remarks
Gulfport, Miss.	HP	7-16-21	Leased site and buildings acquired by US Public Health Service from Navy Dept. Transferred to VB Apr. 29, 1922 by EO 3669. Property purchased Nov. 1922 and new construction added.	
Hampton, Va.				See Kecoughtan, Va.
Helena, Mont.				See Ft. Harrison, Mont.
Hines, Ill.	GMS	8-8-21	While under construction, hotel purchased by Treasury Dept. for US Public Health Service and converted to hospital. Part of construction cost contributed by Ed Hines, Sr., with understanding the hospital be named for his son, Ed Hines, Jr., a World War I casualty. Transferred to VB Apr. 29, 1922 by EO 3669. Alterations made and new construction added.	Formerly known as Maywood. Treasury Dept. order Oct. 24, 1921 designated the hospital as Ed Hines, Jr. Name changed to Hines in Sept. 1933.

[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	Remarks
[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible] transferred from War Dept to [illegible] 21, 1945.	Vaughn Depot operation as annex to Hines in March 1946 See Parkview, Pa
[illegible]	1907	Transferred from the National Home for Disabled Volunteer Soldiers July 21, 1930 by Po [illegible] New construction added.	
[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible] formerly part [illegible] transferred to [illegible] Hospital [illegible] Hospital [illegible] transferred to VA Apr. 29, 1942 [illegible] 1947. [illegible] Hospital transferred from Navy Dept. to VA in April 1949.	Longview Hospital opened [illegible] 1918 and closed [illegible] 5, 1[illegible] Re-opened [illegible] closed by [illegible] 1921. Hospital [illegible] acquired from Navy Dept. opened Apr. 15, 1947
[illegible]	11-1-32	Constructed by VA on purchased site	
[illegible]	1-[illegible]-32	Constructed by VA on donated site	

			Nature of Construction	Remarks
[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible] General Hospital [illegible] Treasury Dept. to VA.	
[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible] General Hospital at [illegible] by Jackson Transportation Co. [illegible] to US Public Health Service.	Opened as GM&S hospital. Closed Oct. 1, 1919.
[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	Constructed by Treasury Dept. for US Public Health Service on site transferred from War Dept. Transferred to VA Apr. 29, 1922 by EO 3669. New construction added.	
[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]		See Mountain Home, Tenn.
[illegible]	[illegible]	1-5-21	Wesley Hospital leased by US Public Health Service. Transferred to VA Apr. 29, 1922 by EO 3669. Because of unsuitable location and need for larger facilities, was returned to owners July 1, 1926. Christian Hospital leased by VA.	Opened as GM&S hospital. Closed by VA June 30, 1933

Reservation No.	Date Land Reverting Until	Method of Acquisition	Remarks
[illegible]	[illegible]	Transferred from National Home for Disabled Volunteer Soldiers, [illegible], 1930, by EO [illegible] and jurisdiction added.	Formerly known as Hampton. Name changed to Accomighton Mar. 1, 1936.
[illegible]	[illegible]	Land and buildings, originally leased, purchased by VB from [illegible] May 20, 1926. New construction added.	Formerly known as Legion. Name changed to Kerrville in April 1949.
[illegible]	4-16-20	Land and buildings leased by US Public Health Service. Transferred to VB Apr. 29, 1922 by EO 3069. Purchased in Feb. [illegible]. Alterations made and new construction added.	
[illegible]	[illegible]	Property formerly occupied by University of Florida, purchased by Treasury Dept. for US Public Health Service. Transferred to VB Apr. 29, 1922 by EO 3669. New construction added.	
			See Ft. Lyon, Colo

[illegible]	Patient Type	Operation & Reopening Date	Method of Acquisition	Remarks
[illegible]	NP	1-1-47	Site and buildings at Camp [illegible] transferred from Navy Dept. to VA	Operated as annex to Downey.
[illegible]				See Wadsworth, Kans.
[illegible]	NP	9-15-47	Constructed by VA on purchased site	
[illegible]				See Kerrville, Tex.
[illegible]	NP	4-1-31	Constructed by VB on purchased site.	Opened as GM&S hospital. Converted to NP Apr. 21, 1933
[illegible]	GM&S	12-16-30	Constructed by VB on purchased site	
[illegible]	PD	4-11-25	Constructed by VB on purchased site.	
[illegible]	GM&S & Home	1888	Sawtelle Home transferred from National Home for Disabled Volunteer Soldiers July 21, 1930 by EO 5398. New GM&S and NP hospitals constructed by VA	Formerly known as Sawtelle. Name changed to West Los Angeles in Sept. 1933, then to Los Angeles Jan. 8, 1934. New GM&S hospital (Wadsworth) opened Aug. 4, 1934; new NP unit Sept. 23, 1937.

[illegible]	Present Use	Opening or Transfer Date	Method of Acquisition	Remarks
[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	Miami General Hospital transferred from War Dept. to VA.	
[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	Constructed by VA on purchased site	Formerly known as Somerset Hills. Name changed to Lyons June 15, 1931.
[illegible]	GM&S	[illegible]	Constructed by VA on purchased site.	
[illegible]	[illegible]	1890	Transferred from the National Home for Disabled Volunteer Soldiers July 21, 1930 by EO 5398. New construction added.	Operated as home for NP members until July 1, 1931, then converted to NP hospital (without domiciliary unit).
[illegible]		[illegible]	Site and buildings transferred from War Dept. to U. S. Public Health Service.	Opened as GM&S hospital. Closed Feb. 22, 1921.
[illegible]	GM&S & Home	[illegible]	Newton D. Baker General Hospital transferred from War Dept. to VA.	Opened as GM&S hospital. Domiciliary unit added Dec. 17, 1946.
[illegible]				See Hines, Ill.
[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	Site and buildings at Camp Meintire transferred from Navy Dept. to VA.	Operated as annex to Downey.

[illegible]	Division Type	Opening or Reopening Date	Method of Acquisition	Remarks
[illegible]	GM&S	[illegible]	Ashburn General Hospital transferred from War Dept. to VA	
[illegible]				See Camp White, Ore.
[illegible]	TB	9-10-22	Methodist Hospital purchased by VB. New construction added.	Opened as GM&S hospital. Converted to TB Jan. 8, 1947.
[illegible] Term [illegible]	GM&S	7-1-46	Kennedy General Hospital transferred from War Dept. to VA.	
[illegible]		1-1-37	Leased by VA from Wisconsin. Alterations made.	Opened as NP hospital. Closed June 25, 1948.
[illegible]		2-18-46	Nautilus General Hospital transferred from War Dept to VA.	Opened as GM&S hospital. Closed July 7, 1947.
[illegible]				See Wood, Wisconsin.
[illegible]	GM&S	9-3-21	Original hospital, former Asbury Hotel, leased by US Public Health Service. Transferred to VB Apr. 29, 1922 by EO 3669.	Opened as GM&S hospital. Converted to TB Dec. 1, 1923.

[illegible]	Program Type	Operation [illegible] Dates	Method of Acquisition	Remarks
[illegible]		2-8-21	Ft. Snelling site transferred in 1920 from War Dept. for construction of a new hospital by VB. Additional site and buildings at Ft. Snelling transferred from War Dept. to VA in 1926.	New GM&S hospital opened Apr. 9, 1927 and old TB hospital closed July 2, 1928. Hospital at Ft. Snelling opened as annex to Minneapolis Mar. 5, 1947.
[illegible]		8-1-21	Southern Infirmary leased by US Public Health Service. Transferred to VB Apr. 29, 1922 by EO 3669.	Opened as GM&S hospital Aug. 1, 1921. Closed by VB June 30, 1923.
[illegible]	GM&S	11-1-40	Constructed by VA on purchased site.	
[illegible], N. [illegible]		11-15-46	Moore General Hospital transferred from War Dept. to VA	Operated as annex to Oteen until Feb. 15, 1947, then established as separate unit and name changed to Swannanoa. Oteen and Swannanoa consolidated under one management Oct. 19, 1947.
[illegible] Home, [illegible]	GM&S & Home	1903	Transferred from National Home for Disabled Volunteer Soldiers July 21, 1930 by EO 5398. Additional construction on purchased site.	Formerly known as Johnson City. Name changed to Mountain Home Mar. 1, 1934.

Location of Hospital or Auxiliary	Present Type	Opening or Reopening Date	Method of Acquisition	Remarks
[illegible] Freedman, [illegible]	NP	2-4-40	Constructed by VA on purchased site.	
Muskogee, Okla.	GM&S	6-14-23	Original Hospital leased by VB from Oklahoma June 14, 1923 and purchased Mar. 6, 1925. Muskogee Municipal Hospital purchased by VB Oct. 13, 1926. New construction added.	
Nashville, Tenn.	GM&S	3-4-46	Thayer General Hospital transferred from War Dept. to VA.	
New Castle, Del.				See Wilmington, Del.
New Haven, Conn.	GM&S			See West Haven, Conn.
Newington, Conn.	GM&S	5-15-31	Constructed by VA on purchased site.	

[illegible]	[illegible]	Opening to Government Care	Method of Acquisition	Remarks
[illegible]	[illegible]	9-10-20 [illegible]	Government [illegible] Influenza [illegible] for short period by US Public Health Service [illegible]	Opened as VA hospital. Closed Dec. 31, 1921 and patients transferred to hospital at Algiers
			Louisville Hospital transferred from War Dept. to VA in April 1946.	Edwards Hospital began operation by VA as GM&S hospital May 4, 1946. Closed Oct. 7, 1947. Patients transferred to hospital acquired from Navy Dept.
			New Orleans Navy Hospital transferred to VA in October 1947.	
[illegible]		8-16-19	Lease transferred from War Dept. to US Public Health Service	Opened as GM&S hospital. Closed Mar. 9, 1922.
[illegible]		6-6-19	Transferred from War Dept. to US Public Health Service, then to VA Apr. 29, 1922, by EO 3669	Opened as GM&S hospital. Closed by VA May 24, 1922.
[illegible]	[illegible]	4-21-24	Constructed by VA on donated site.	
[illegible]				Dwight, Ill.

Name of Station or Facility	Present Type	Opening or Acquisition Date	Method of Acquisition	Remarks
[illegible] Beach	NH	12-1-21	Site and buildings at Ft. Logan H. Roots transferred from War Dept to US Public Health Service. Buildings remodeled. Transferred to VA Apr. 29, 1922 by EO 3669 New construction added	
[illegible]	NH	4-26-22	Constructed by VB on purchased site	
[illegible]	CMOS	9-1-22	Leased Army Regional Hospital transferred from War Dept. to VA.	
[illegible]	CMOS	7-15-46	[illegible] transferred from War Dept to VA	
[illegible]	[illegible]	10-15-30	Army hospital transferred from War Dept. to US Public Health Service, and alterations made. Transferred to VB Apr. 29, 1922 by EO 3669. New construction added	Moved annexed to Oteen Nov. 15, 1946, but established as a separate unit Feb. 15, 1947 and name changed to Swannanoa. Oteen and Swannanoa consolidated under one management Oct. 29, 1947.

tion of ital or ciliary	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible] of Operation	Remarks
od, Ky	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible] construction on [illegible] site by [illegible] Dept. [illegible] [illegible] Service. Transferred to [illegible] Apr. [illegible] by EO [illegible]	Formerly known as Dawson Springs. Name changed [illegible] Dec. 20, 1925
Alto,	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible] Public Health Service and [illegible]. Transferred to VA Apr. [illegible], 1922 by EO 3607 Additional construction on [illegible] site	Opened as VA hospital. Converted to NP Mar. 1, 1947
iew,	[illegible]	[illegible]	Closed by US Public Health Service	Formerly known as Hebron. Opened as NMHC hospital. Closed Sept. 11, 1920
ville,				New Ferry Farm, MS
Point,	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible] buildings transferred [illegible] Dept. to US Public Health Service. Alterations [illegible] construction [illegible]. Transferred to VA Apr. [illegible], 1922 by EO 3607. New [illegible]	Formerly known as Federal Farm at [illegible]ville. Name changed to Ferry Farm in [illegible] 1924
elphia,	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible] and [illegible] leased by War Dept. to US Public Health Service. [illegible] alterations [illegible]. Transferred to VA Apr. [illegible] by EO [illegible]	Opened as NP hospital Feb. 28, 1920 and operated as branch of Coatesville [illegible] Farm [illegible] 1925, until [illegible] 1927. [illegible]

Location of Hospital or Dependency	Present Type	Opening or Reopening Date	Method of Acquisition	Remarks
Tucson, Ariz.	OMGS	8-18-45	Papago Park Prisoner of War Camp transferred from War Comp. to VA	
Pittsburgh, Pa.				See Aspinwall, Pa.
Portland, Ore.	OMGS	11-1-21	Original hospital leased unfinished and completed by owners in accordance with US Public Health Service plans. Transferred to VB Apr. 29, 1922 by EO 3669. New hospital constructed by VB on site donated by University of Oregon.	Old hospital closed by VB Dec. 19, 1928 and new hospital opened. Vancouver annexed to Portland Aug. 1, 1946; then established as separate unit Oct. 24, 1947.
Prescott, Ariz.				See Whipple, Ariz.
Providence, R. I.	OMGS	6-5-45	Constructed by VA on site donated by Providence, R. I.	
Reno, Nev.	OMGS	5-22-39	Constructed by VA on site donated by Reno, Nevada.	

Location of Hospital or Domiciliary	Present Type	Opening or Reopening Date	Method of Acquisition	Remarks
Lebanon, Pa.	GMAC	4-1-41	Mechanicsburg General Hospital transferred from War Dept. to VA.	
Roanoke, Va.	NP	4-15-41	Constructed by VA on purchased site.	
Roseburg, Ore.	NP	5-8-33	Contract awarded on Apr. 11, 1932 by VA for construction of VA home on site adjoining Roseburg State Home, donated by Roseburg, Ore. Operation of State Home assumed by VA May 8, 1933. New home completed in September 1933.	New home opened Sept. 18, 1933 and old buildings converted to attendants' quarters. Domiciliary members transferred to Boise, Idaho, on Mar. 10, 1937. Conversion to NP hospital begun in May, 1937 but not fully completed until Nov. 8, 1937.
Rutland, Mass.				See Rutland Heights, Mass.
Rutland Heights, Mass.	TB	5-15-23	Partially constructed hospital purchased by Treasury Dept. for US Public Health Service and construction completed. Transferred to VB Apr. 29, 1922 by EO 3669. New construction added.	Formerly known as Rutland. Name changed to Rutland Hgts. Dec. 19, 1925.
St. Cloud, Minn.	NP	9-20-24	Constructed by VB on donated site.	

Location of Hospital or Ancillary	Present Type	Opening or Operating Date	Method of Acquisition	Remarks
St. Louis, Mo.		9-1-19	Army General Hospital transferred from War Dept. to US Public Health Service in 1919. Transferred to VB Apr. 29, 1922 by EO 3669.	Opened as GM&S hospital. Closed by VB June 1, 1923.
St. Paul, Minn.		1-1-21	Fourteen Hotel leased by US Public Health Service and remodeled. Transferred to VB Apr. 29, 1922 by EO 3669.	Opened as GM&S hospital Closed by VB Apr. 20, 1927.
St. Petersburg, Fla.				Sun Bay Pines, Fla.
Salt Lake City, Utah	GM&S	7-5-32	Constructed by VA on donated site.	
Seattle, Wash.		12-15-46	Site and buildings transferred from Navy Dept. to VA.	Opened as TB hospital. Closed June 30, 1947.
San Fernando, Calif.	TB	5-1-36	Constructed by VB on purchased site.	
San Francisco, Calif.	GS	9-26-[illegible]	Constructed by VA on site acquired from War Dept. on a revocable use permit. Site permanently transferred to VA Apr. 20, 1930.	
San Juan, [illegible]	GM&S	11-1-[illegible]	Acquired from Navy Dept. on revocable use permit.	

Location of Hospital or Domiciliary	Number Beds	Opening or Reopening Date	Method of Acquisition	Remarks
[illegible] Long Island City, N. Y.	[illegible]	[illegible]	Site and buildings leased by VA.	Opened as annex to Bronx, N. Y. Established as separate hospital on Feb. 3, 1945. Closed June 30, 1947. Reopened Sept. 2, 1947 under jurisdiction of Albany Regional Office.
Sawtelle, Calif.				See Los Angeles, Calif.
Sheridan, Wyo.	82	6-13-21	Site and buildings at Ft. Mackenzie transferred from War Dept. to VB. New construction added.	Formerly known as Ft. Mackenzie. Name changed to Sheridan on Oct. 1, 1924.
Sioux Falls, S. Dak.	[illegible]	7-19-49	Site and buildings purchased by VA. New construction added.	
Southern Hills, N. Y.				See Lyons, N. J.
Spartanburg, S. C.	78	2-10-47	O'Reilly General Hospital transferred from War Dept. to VA.	
Silver Springs, Md.	[illegible]	10-15-20 to 1-46	Original hospital transferred from War Dept. to US Public Health Service in 1920. Halloran General Hospital transferred from War Dept. to VA in 1946.	Formerly known as Fox Hills. Opened Oct. 15, 1920. Closed Apr. 15, 1922. Halloran General Hospital opened Jan. 1, 1947.

Location of Hospital or Domiciliary	Patient Type	Opening or Acquisition Date	Manner of Acquisition	Remarks
[illegible]		[illegible]	Leased by US Public Health Service from Worcester, Mass. Red Cross. Transferred to VA April 29, 1922 by EO 3609.	Opened as GM&S hospital for convalescents. Closed June 30, 1922.
[illegible]	TB	2-15-26	Transferred to VA as donated [illegible]	Formerly known as Tupper [illegible]. Name changed to Sunmount Feb. 11, 1926.
[illegible]		11-15-46	Moore General Annex transferred from War Dept. to VA.	Originally operated as Moore Annex to Otsen. Established as separate unit Feb. 15, 1947 and name changed to Swannanoa. Otsen and Swannanoa consolidated under one management Oct. 19, 1947.
[illegible]		9-13-20	Chacman Indian School leased by US Public Health Service. Transferred to VA Apr. 29, 1922 by EO 3609.	Opened as TB hospital. Converted to GM&S June 1, 1924. Closed Jan. 11, 1929.
[illegible]	Long Term Home	[illegible]	Washington General Hospital transferred from War Dept. to VA.	Opened as GM&S hospital. Domiciliary unit added Nov. 15, 1949.

Location of Hospital or Domiciliary	Present Type	Opening or Acquisition Date	Method of Acquisition	Remarks
[illegible], Ga.	Domiciliary only.	[illegible] 12-1-[illegible]	Fitzsy General Hospital transferred from War Dept. to VA. New construction added.	Opened as GM&S hospital July 15, 1946. Closed June 30, 1947. Reopened as a domiciliary center Dec. 1, 1948.
[illegible], [illegible]	NP	1866	Transferred from the National Home for Disabled Volunteer Soldiers July 21, 1930 by EO 5398. New construction added.	Name changed to Augusta Aug. 20, 1931. New hospital facilities opened Jan. 7, 1934 and old hospital space converted to domiciliary use. Renamed Togus Sept. 1, 1934. Converted to NP hospital with no domiciliary unit May 26, 1944.
[illegible], Ga.	NE	3-4-47	Transferred from Dept. of Interior to VA. Additional construction on purchased site.	
[illegible], [illegible]	NE	1-14-26	Winter General Hospital transferred from War Dept. to VA.	

Location of Hospital or Domiciliary	Present Type	Opening or Converting Date	Method of Acquisition	Remarks
Tucson, Ariz.	NP	6-1-20	Original hospital constructed by Treasury Dept. for US Public Health Service on leased site. Transferred to VB Apr. 29, 1922 by EO 3669. New hospital constructed by VB on site donated by the Tucson Chamber of Commerce.	Old hospital closed and new hospital opened Oct. 18, 1928.
Tupper Lake, N. Y.				See Sunmount, N. Y.
Tuscaloosa, Ala.	NP	7-15-32	Constructed by VA on purchased site.	Opened as GM&S hospital. Converted to NP Nov. 1, 1940.
Tuskegee, Ala.	NP	6-15-23	Constructed by VB on site donated by Tuskegee Institute.	Opened as TB-NP hospital. Converted to GM&S Aug. 9, 1924. Domiciliary unit opened Feb. 9, 1933, but discontinued May 15, 1934 and hospital converted to NP.
Vancouver, Wash.	GM&S	8-1-46	Barnes General Hospital transferred from War Dept. to VA.	Operated as annex to Portland until Oct. 24, 1947 when it was established as a separate unit.

Location of Station or Number of Station	Present Type	Date of Acquisition	Method of Acquisition	Remarks
[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	Bivouac General Hospital transferred from War Dept. to VA.	
[illegible]	GMSC	[illegible]	Site and buildings transferred from War Dept. to VA.	Operated as an annex to Biloxi.
[illegible]	NF	[illegible]	Constructed by VA on purchased site.	
[illegible]	GMSC & Home	[illegible]	Transferred from National Home for Disabled Volunteer Soldiers July 21, 1930 by EO 5594. New construction added.	Formerly known as Leavenworth. Name was changed to Wadsworth on Mar. 1, 1936. Domiciliary unit was closed on Apr. 30, 1945 and hospital was converted to NF. Domiciliary unit was reopened on Jan. 7, 1947 at which time the hospital unit was converted to GMSC.
[illegible]	TB	6 10 22	Site and buildings transferred from War Dept. to VA Public Health Service. Alterations made and new construction added. Transferred to VA Apr. 29, 1922 [illegible] construction added.	

[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	Manner of Acquisition	Remarks
[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible] Public Health [illegible] Transferred to VB [illegible]	
[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible] Service and remodeled. New construction added. Transferred to VB Apr. 29, 1922 by EO 3669.	Opened as VB hospital [illegible] 1925. Annexed July 2, 1931 to VA Home at Milwaukee and operated as domiciliary unit. Name of both units changed to Wood July 1, 1937. Domiciliary annex converted to TB hospital Apr. 23, 1945 and renamed [illegible].
[illegible]		[illegible]	[illegible] of Allingtown Hospital transferred from War Dept. to US Public Health Service. Transferred to VB Apr. 29, 1922 by EO 3669.	Opened as VB hospital formerly known as New Haven. Name changed to West Haven Feb. 18, [illegible]. Closed Apr. 30, [illegible].

[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	Remarks
[illegible]				[illegible] Los Angeles, Calif.
[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible] hospital, leased [illegible] tuberculosis patients. [illegible] turned to PH Public Health Service in [illegible]. [illegible] turned to PH [illegible] 1, 1950 [illegible]	Opened as PH hospital, closed July 31, 1949.
			Hospital [illegible] to control of Navy; buildings razed and site destroyed [illegible]	New USNS hospital opened Jan. 20, 1944.
[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	Site and buildings transferred from the [illegible] to Public Health Service [illegible] reversible use permit. Permit transferred to PH [illegible] 29, 1952 to [illegible] 3669. [illegible] permanently transferred to PH Dec. [illegible], 1953.	Formerly known as [illegible]. Opened as PH hospital. Name changed to Ohlone [illegible] 13, 1955. Dual-military unit added in [illegible] 1956.

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